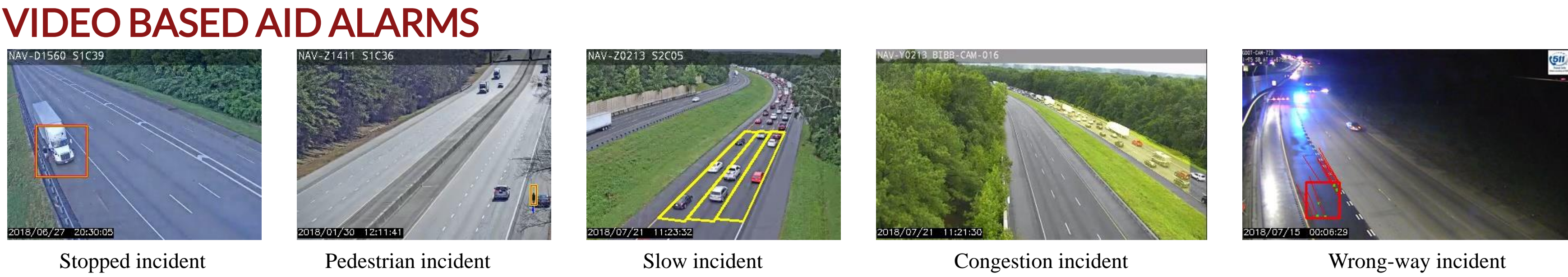


Title: Using Machine Learning to Identify High Impact Incidents in Automatic Incident Detection (AID) System Generated Alarms

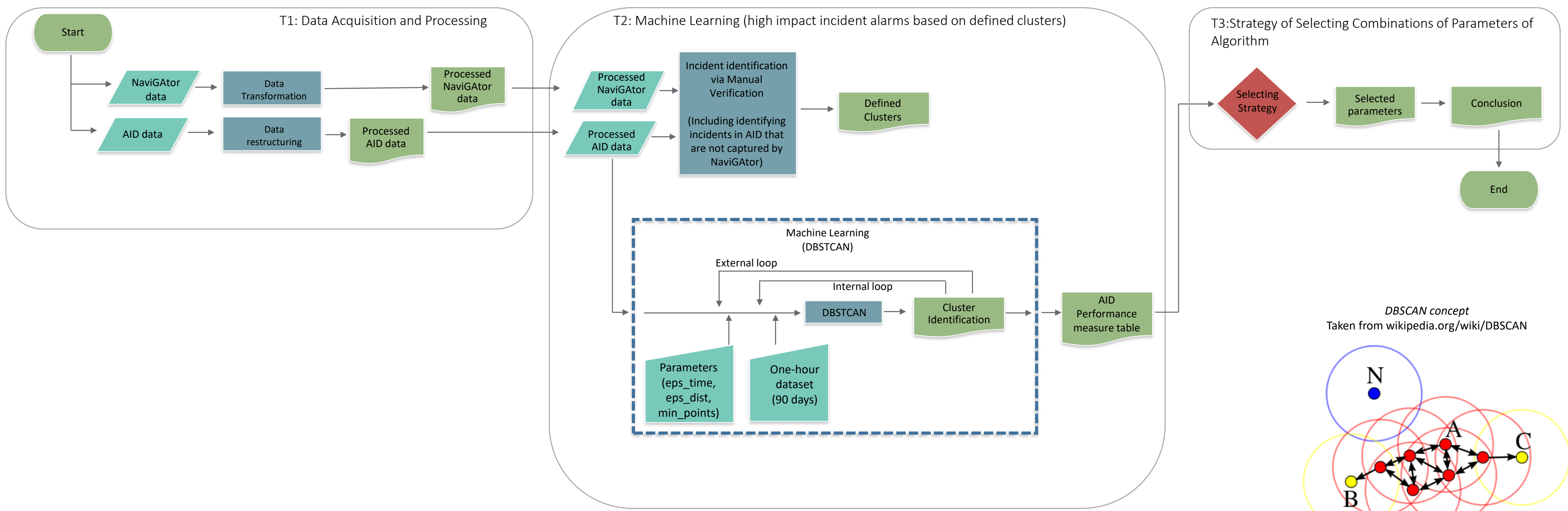


BACKGROUND

Video-based AID has evolved rapidly in the last several years with significant improvements in video quality and computing resources, with a substantially improved potential for automating the detection process, especially under low volume conditions. However, these AID technologies still struggle to separate out vehicles stopped on the road due to recurrent congestion or pulled over on the shoulder from vehicles stopped due to an incident. Hence, the number of false alarms (or non-critical alarms) remains unmanageably high.



- METHODS
- Investigation of clustering and evolution patterns of the appearance of alarms over time and space

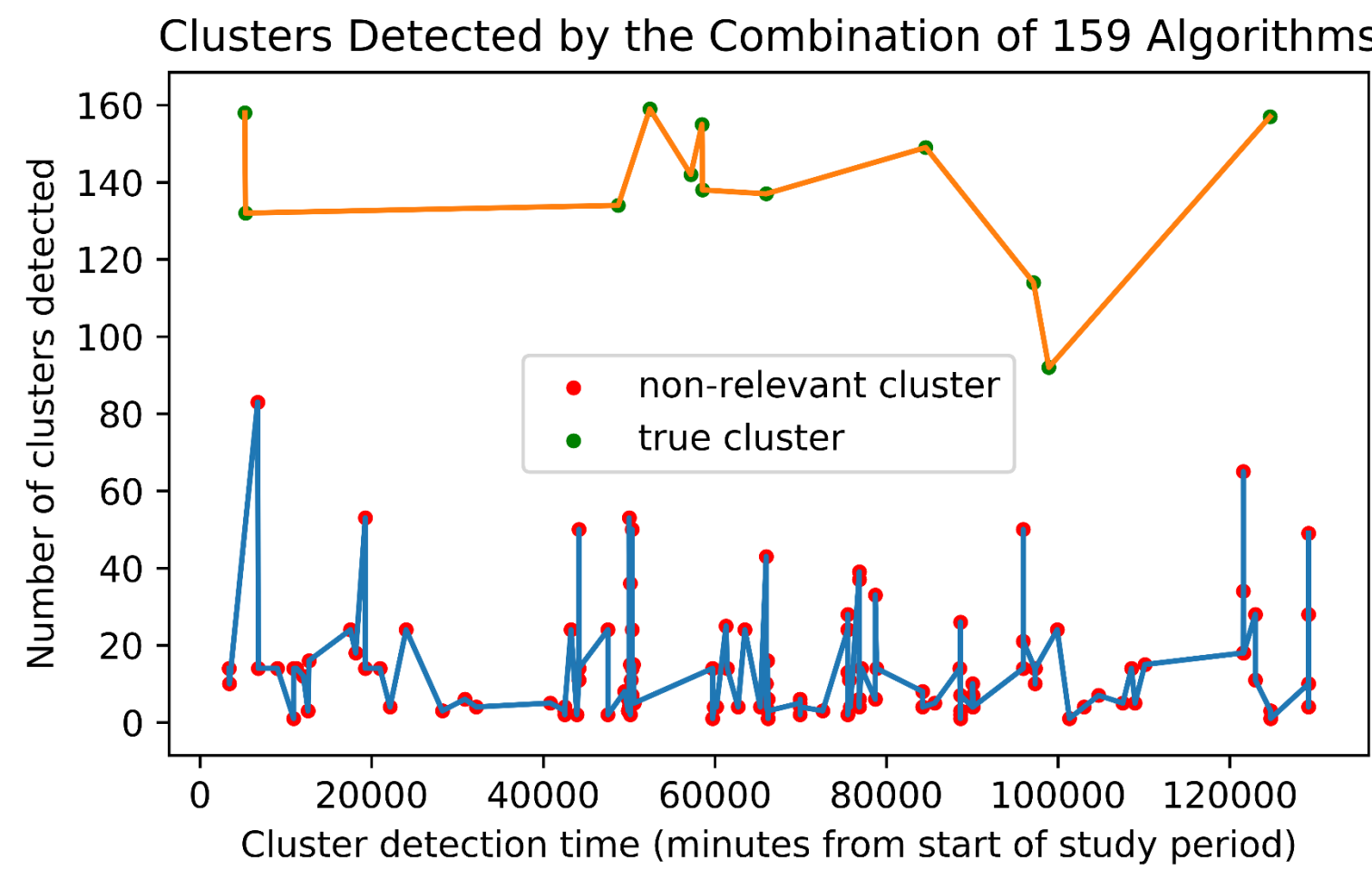
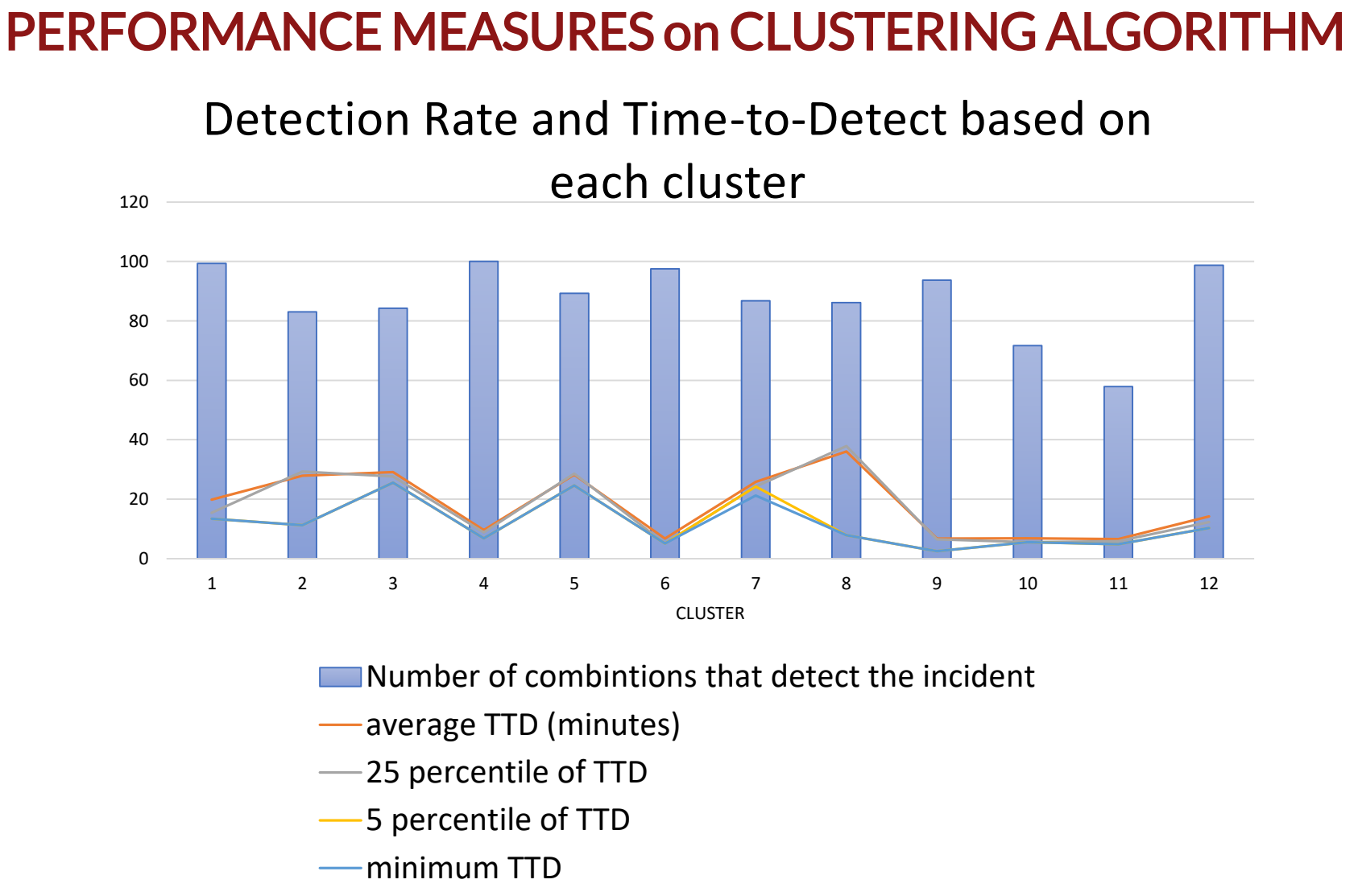
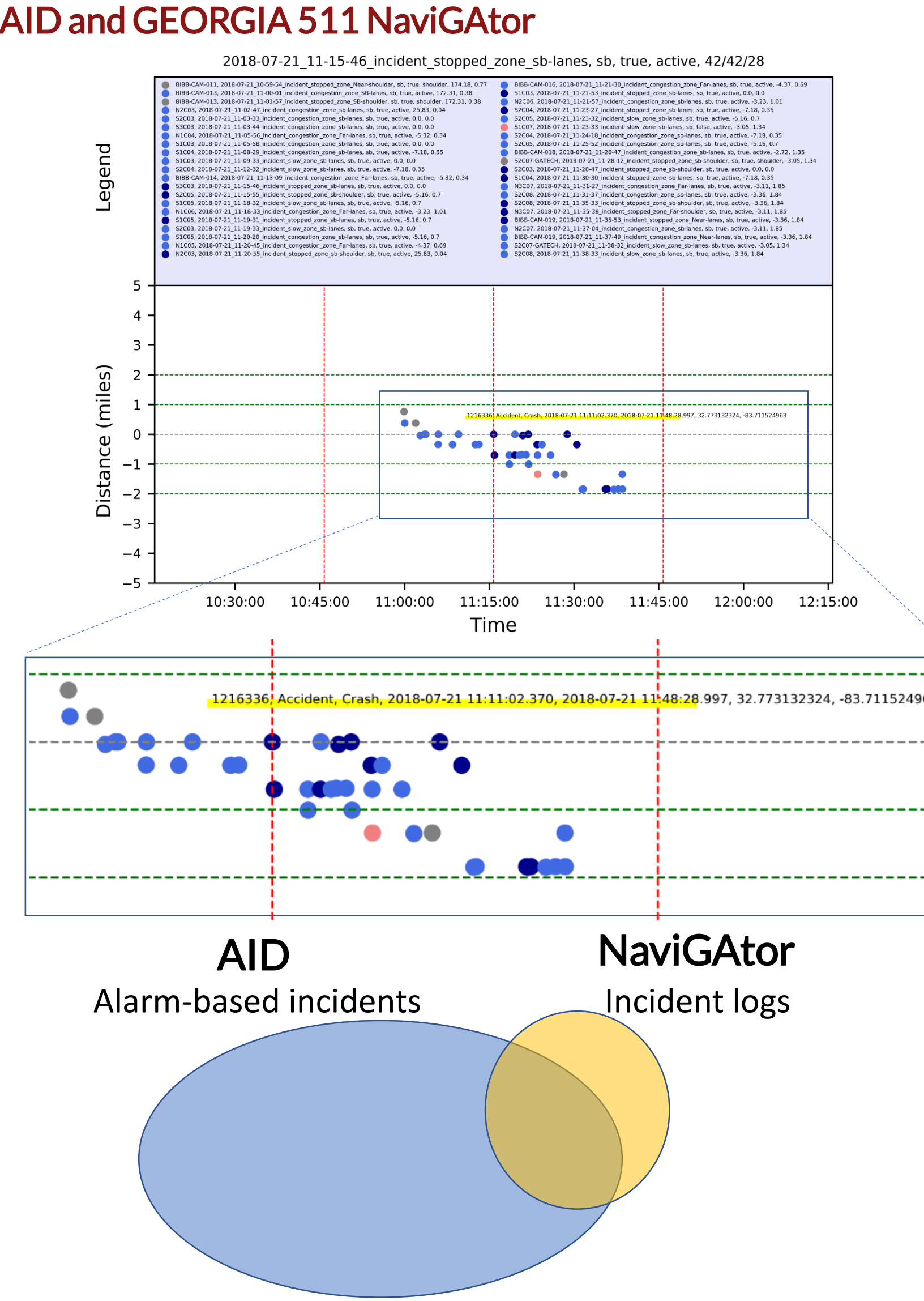
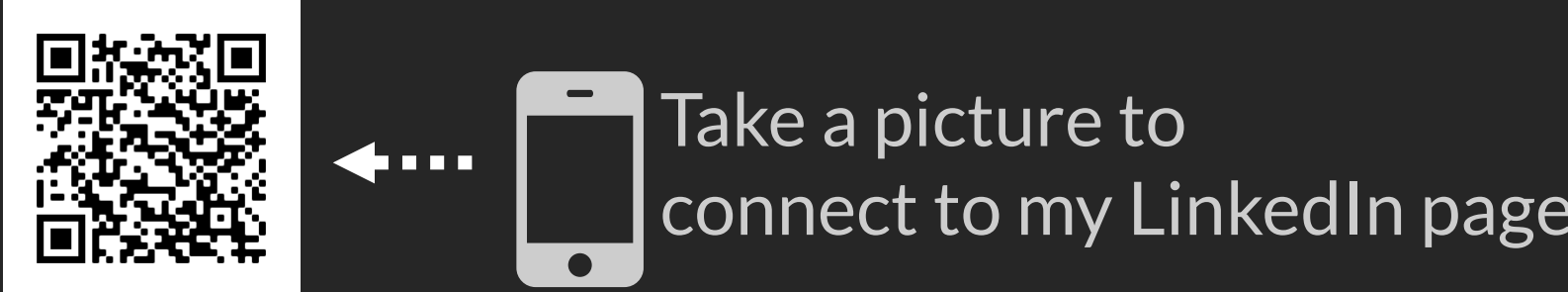


- Development of a clustering algorithm for cluster identification with supervised learning
- Selection of optimal parameters of the machine learning algorithm to distill out the potential high-impact incidents from congestion-related or non-critical stops and slowdowns

CONCLUSION

The 159-combination approach generated 129 unique (1804 total) non-relevant clusters that are not associated with significant incidents. The average time-to-detect for the 12 incidents (whose average duration is 35.57 minutes) was 11.59 minutes.

New Approach on top of Incident alarms generated by AID system on I-475 with the developed clustering algorithm distinguishes critical incident clusters over non-relevant clusters at 100% detection rates.



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